

Grandmother's Scrapbook

Craft Clippings from Early 20th Century U.S. Newspapers



Cutouts for the Kiddies

Extracts from the 1922 Omaha Sunday Bee Magazine



Edited by Helen Hough

James G. Collins & Associates

2021

Cutouts for the Kiddies

Hough, Helen. Editor

James G. Collins & Associates, Arlington, Texas, 2021

Series: Grandmother's Scrapbook: Craft Clippings from Early 20th Century U.S. Newspapers

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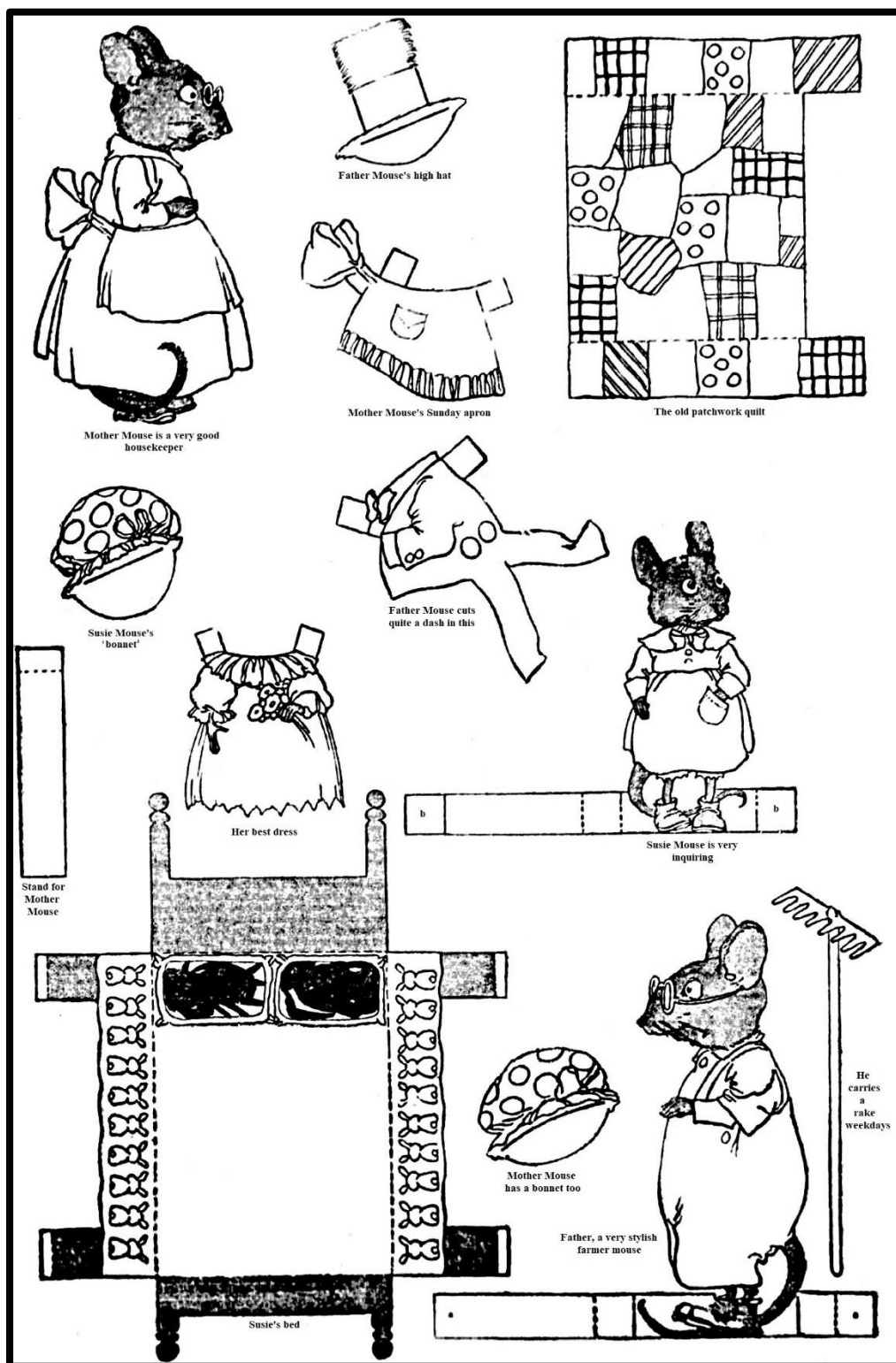
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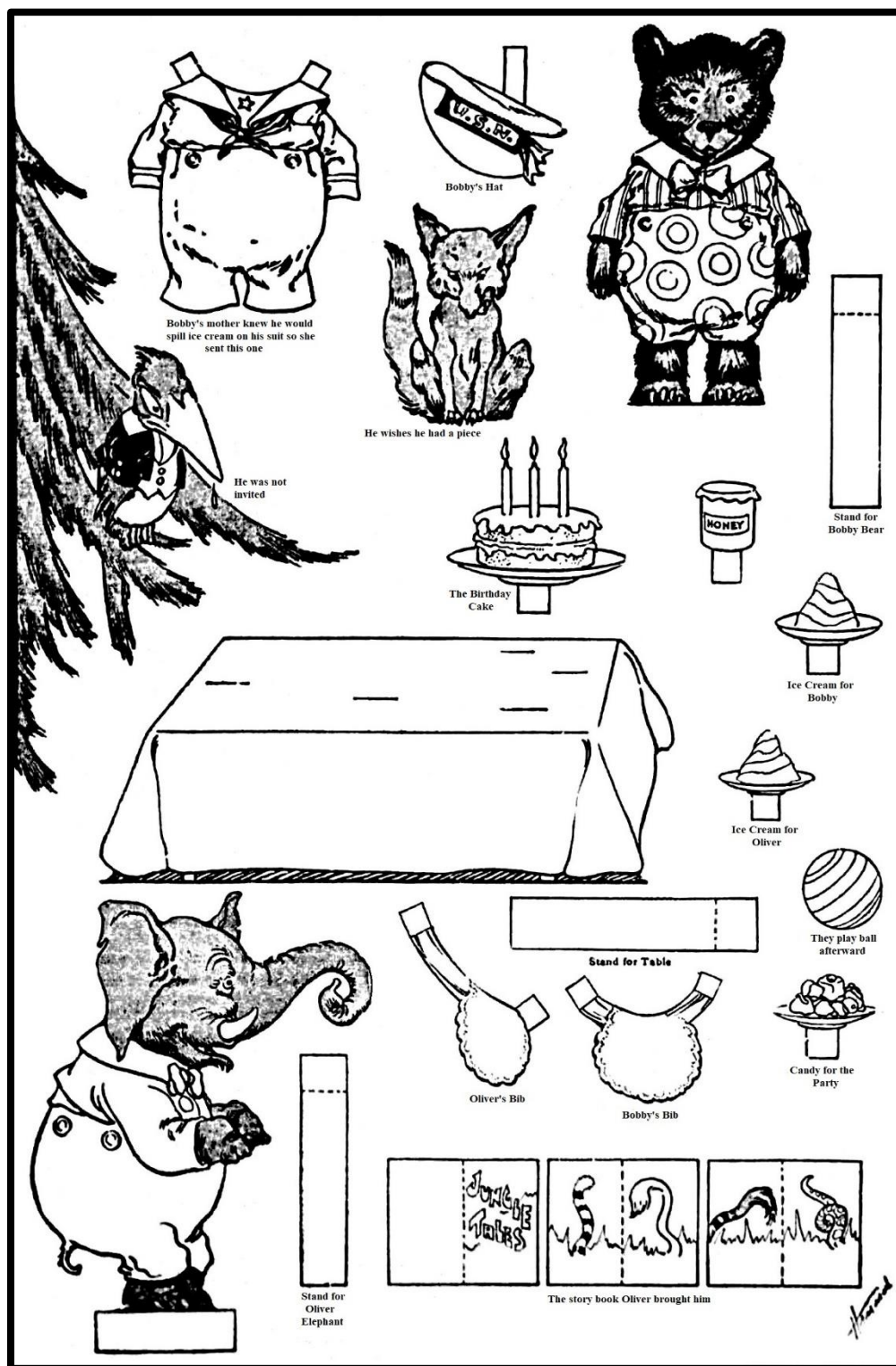
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The Country Mice Are Very, Very Thrifty



Bobby Bear Has a Birthday Party



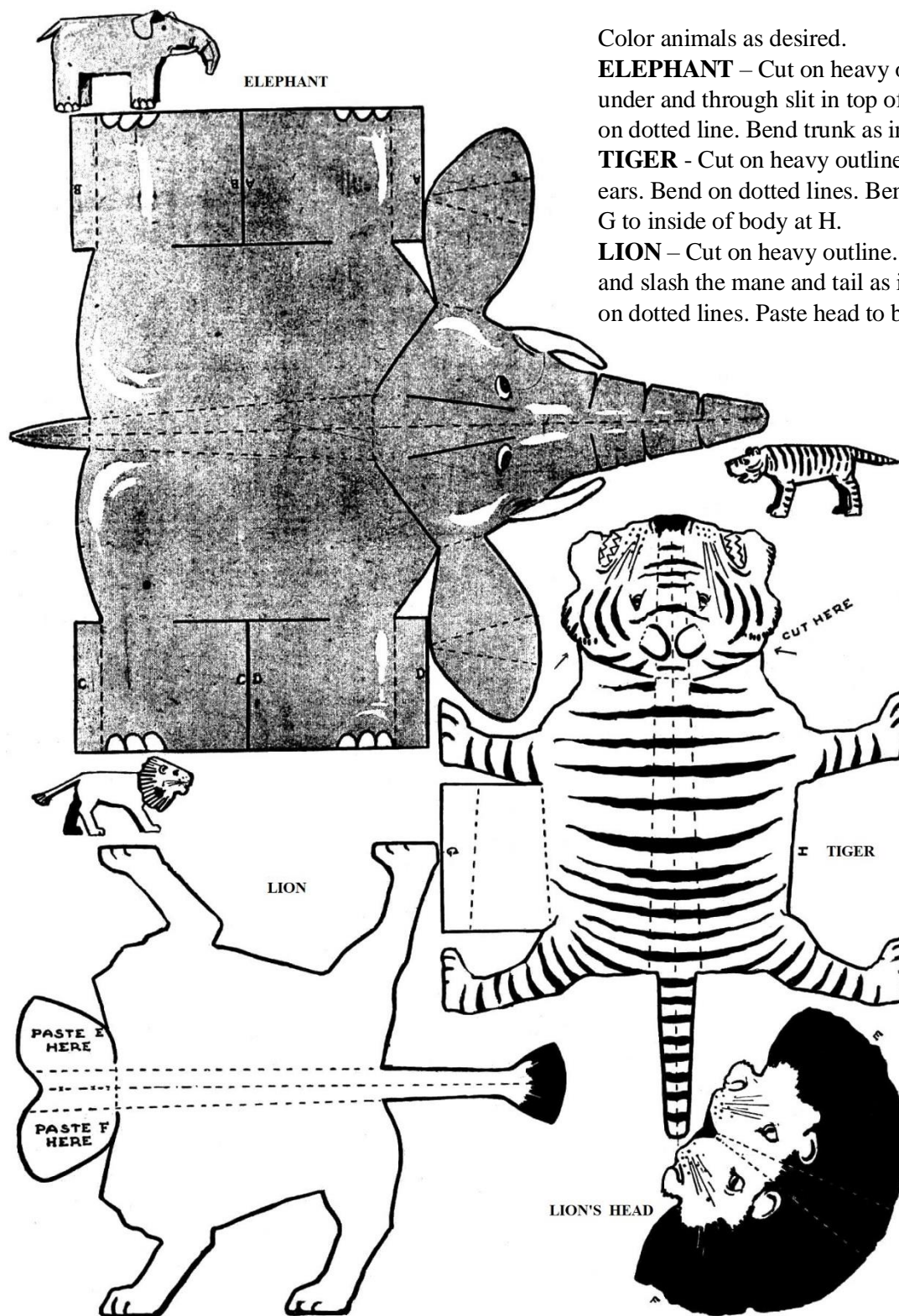
The Last Day of Madam Bear's Jungle School



Billy and Kitty Kat Spend a Day at the Seashore



Circus Animals That Are Easy to Make

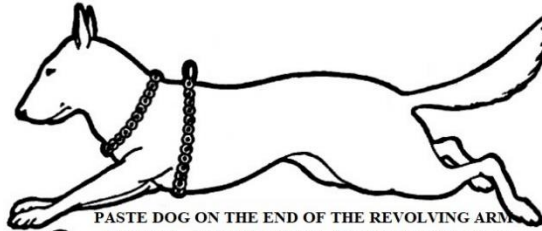


HAVE THE CLOWN'S DOG JUMP THROUGH THE HOOP

HAVE THE CLOWN'S DOG JUMP THROUGH THE HOOP

When the circus comes to town,
Who doesn't laugh to see a clown?
And if his dog jumps through a hoop
We give cheer and laugh and whoop.

Here's a clown and here's a ring,
A dog, a stand and everything.
Cut and paste, and when it's done
You'll have toy that's lots of fun.

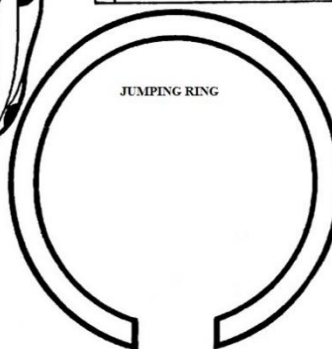


PASTE DOG ON THE END OF THE REVOLVING ARM

Directions - Cut out the figures. Stand the two side pieces parallel. Glue the end pieces to the side pieces to form an oblong box as shown in the small sketch. Put glue on the tab at the clown's feet and stick him to the back of the far side piece. Glue the braces for the ring on the outside of the box, one in the center and one on each side. Cut slits in the braces on the dotted lines. Put the ends of the ring in these slits. Use a sharpened toothpick through the center hole of the first side piece, then through the hole at the end of the revolving arm and then through the center hole of the second side piece. Paste the dog to the upper end of the revolving arm.

Making the dog jump - twist the end toothpick.

DIAGRAM OF GAME IN ACTION



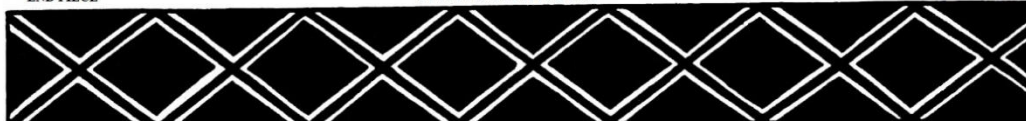
FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



FOLD ON DOTTED LINES

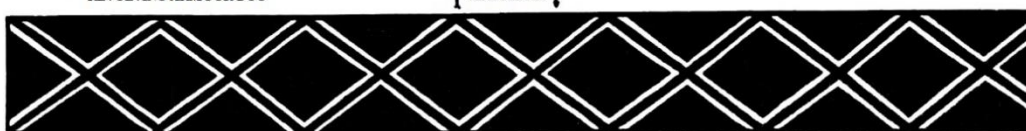


END PIECE

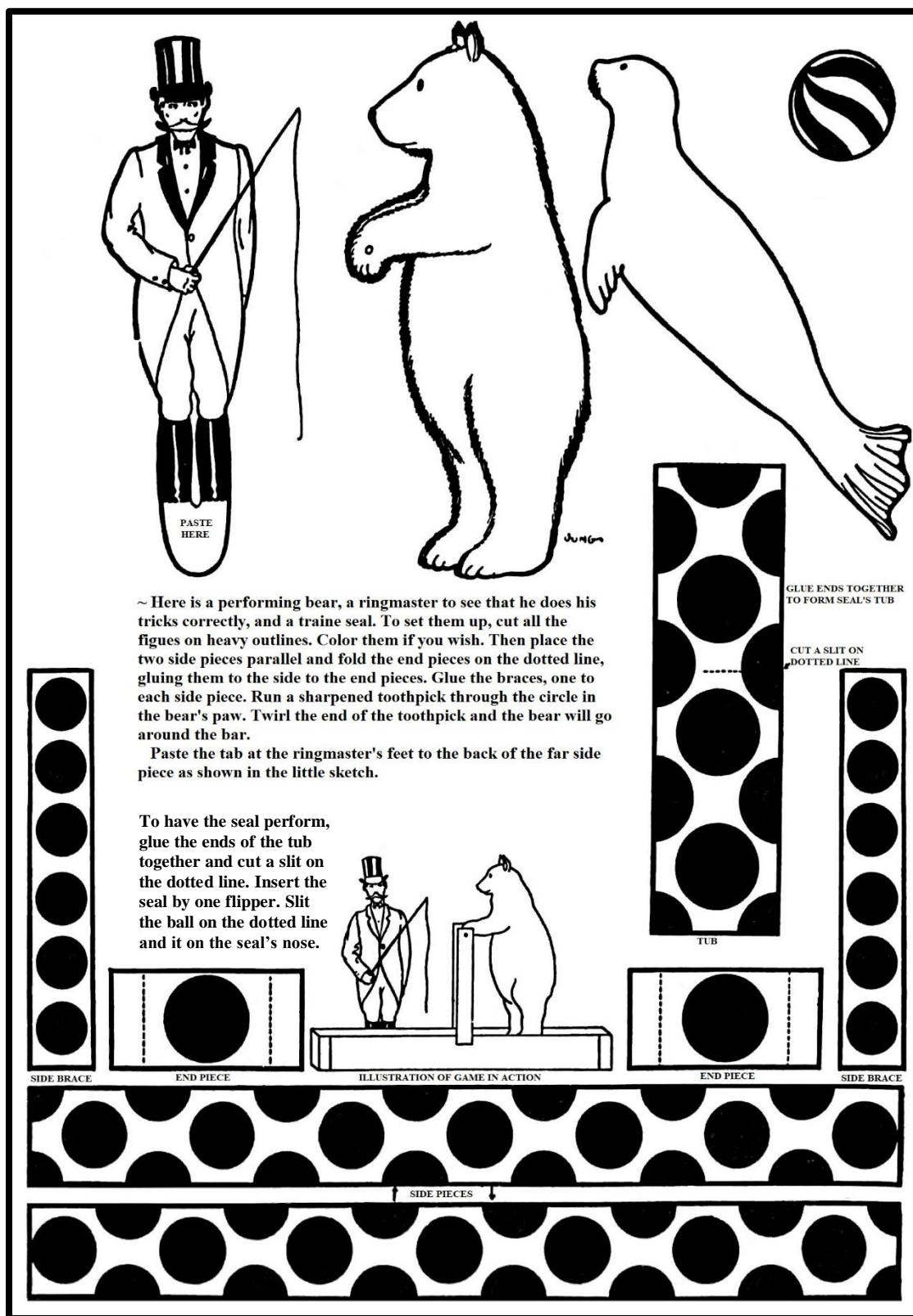


REVOLVING ARM FOR DOG

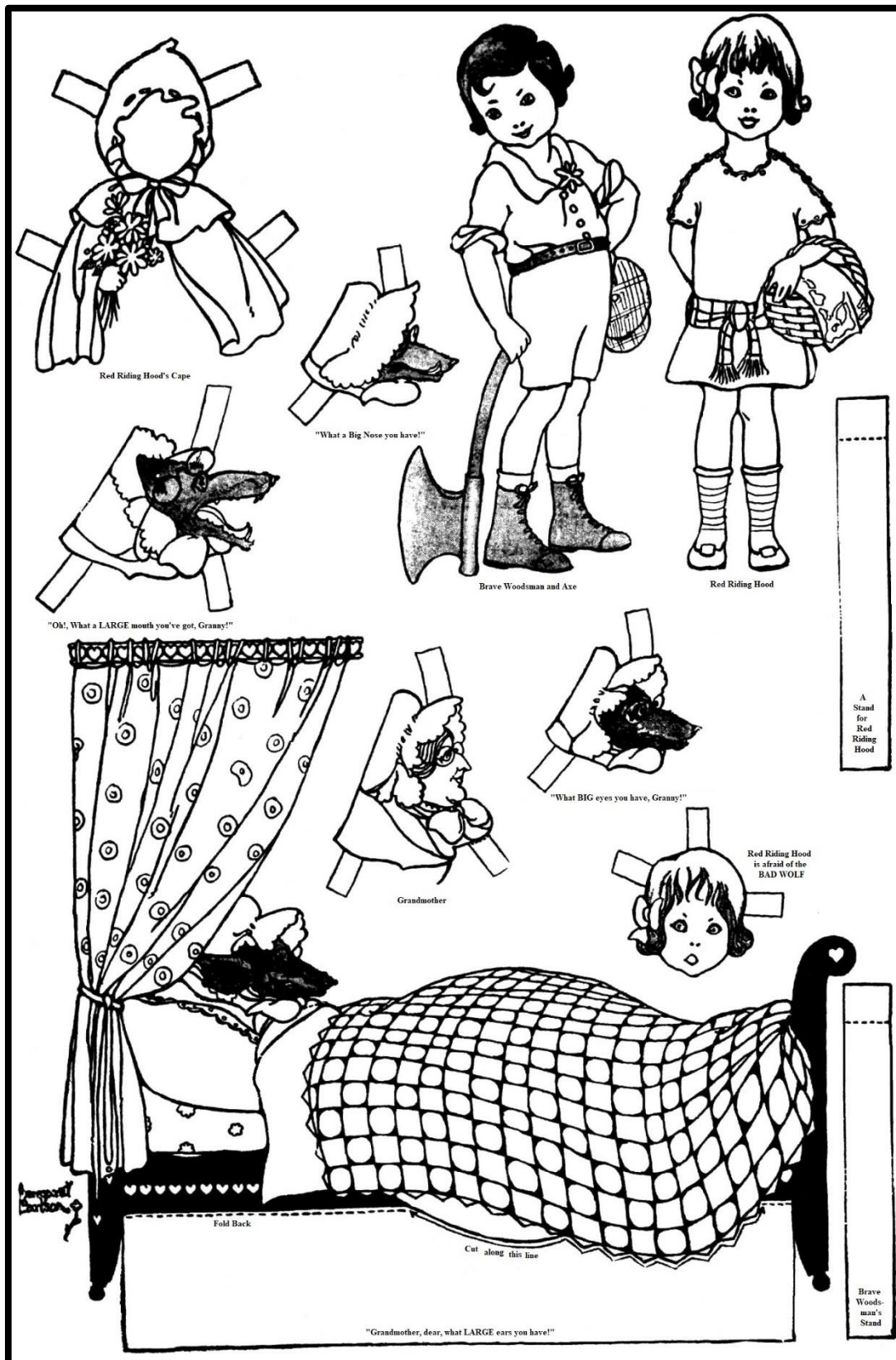
SIDE PIECES



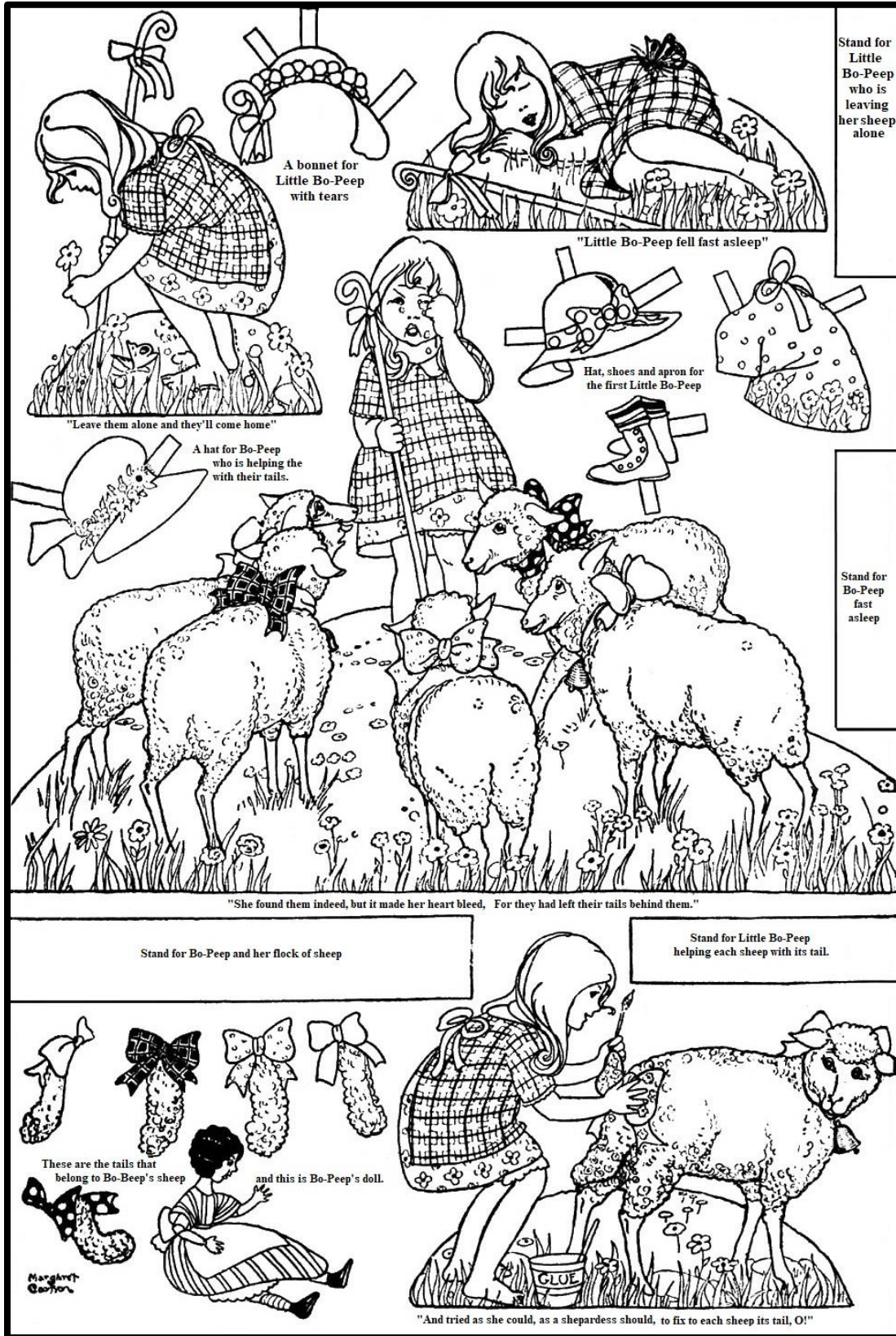
PERFORMING BEAR AND SEAL



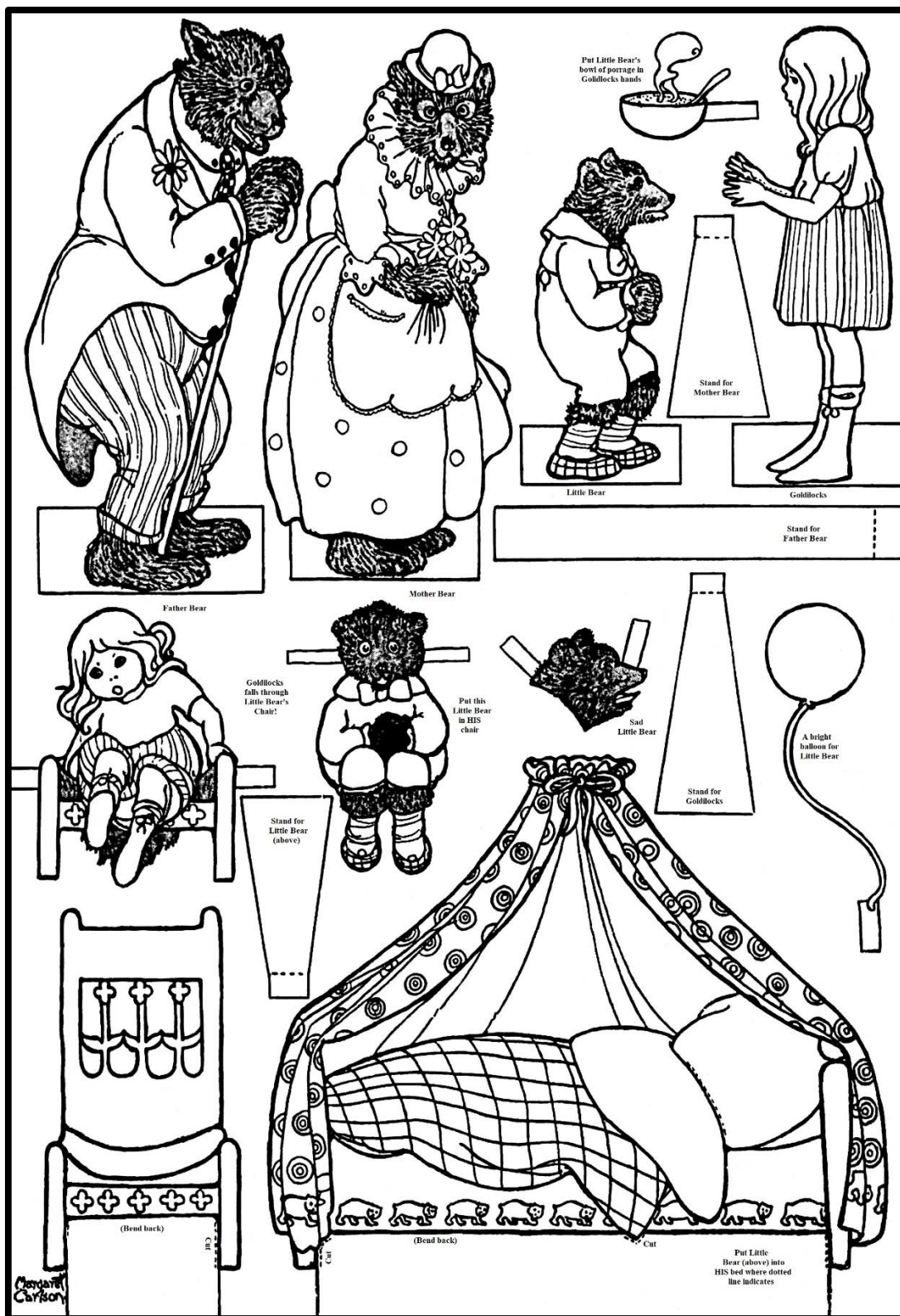
The Adventures of Little Red Riding Hood



Little Bo-Peep



The Three Bears and Goldilocks



Ding Dong Bell - Pussy's In the Well



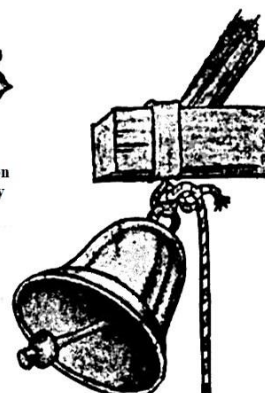
Tommy's other suit
got all wet



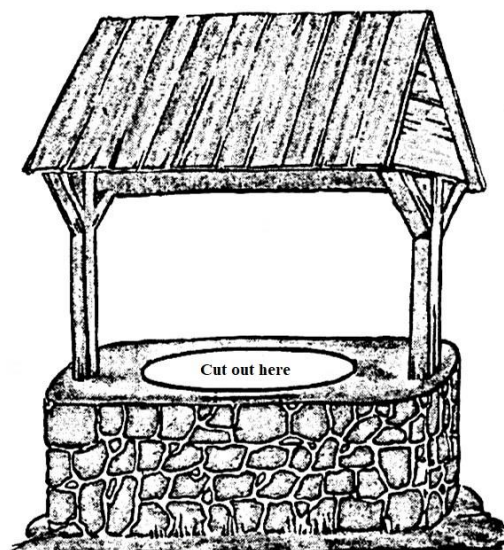
This is how she looked before
they threw her in



They put a bow on
after she was dry



Ding-dong Bell



This is how poor Pussy looked
when she was pulled out



Little Tommy Stout, who
pulled poor pussy out



Little Johnny Green
(see how ashamed he is)



Tie a piece of thread to
the handle and let it
down the well



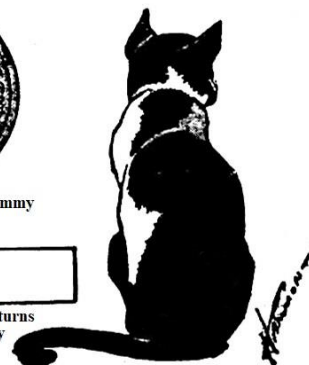
The medal they gave Tommy



This is the cover to keep Pussy
from falling in again



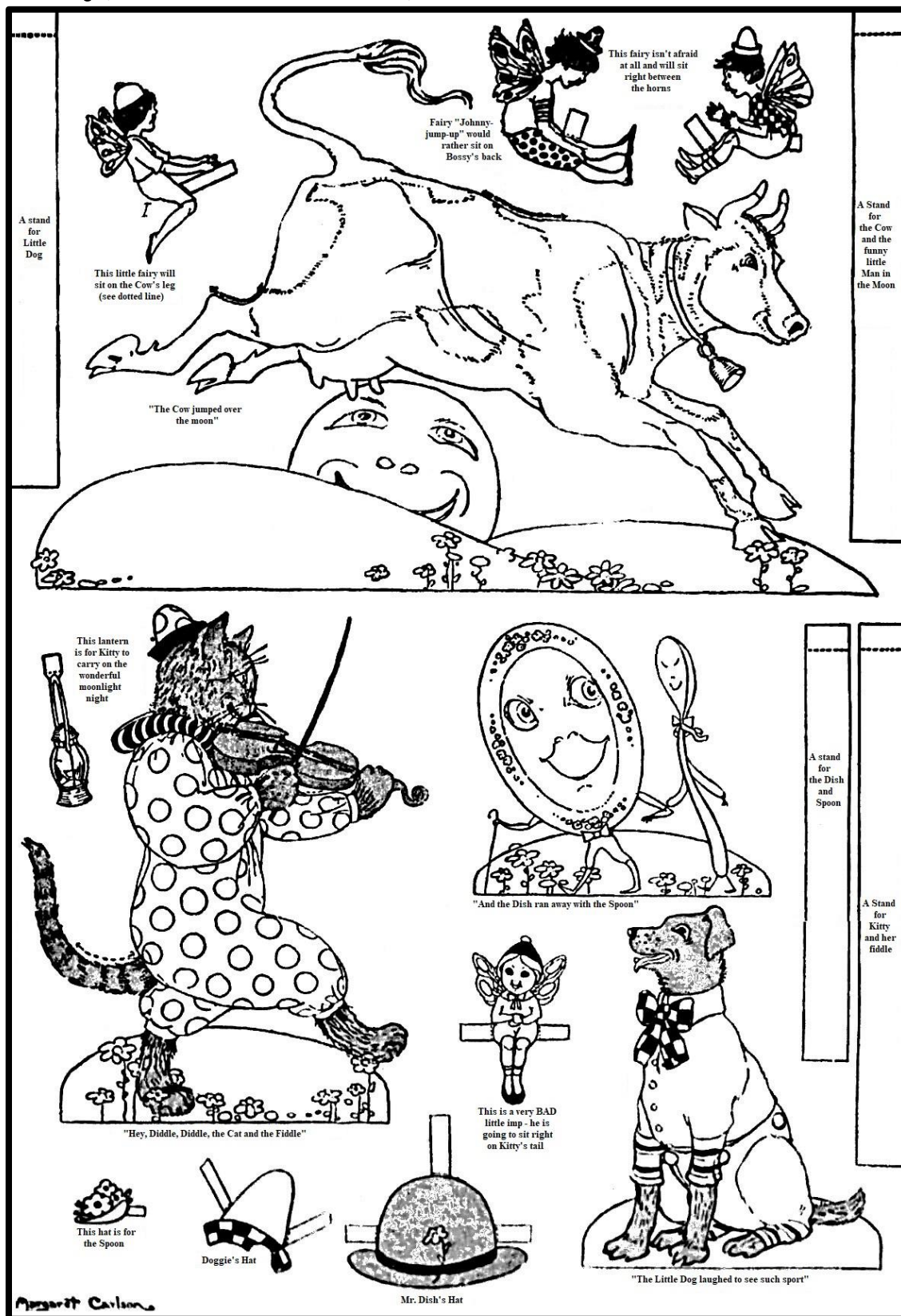
And now Puss always turns
her back to Johnny



Puss in Boots



Hey, Diddle Diddle, The Cat and the Fiddle



Make Tom, the Piper's Son, Run

Here is Tom, the Piper's
son,
With a bit of string
You can make him run.
And unless he runs
away too soon
He'll dance if you play
a little tune.

Print or trace the pattern on card stock. Color the hat and buckles and the checks in the suit in different colors. Make the trimming, tie, and the ribbon on the hat the same color. Stripe the stockings with bright colors. Now cut out and with two pieces of strong thread fasten the figure together as in the little sketch. One piece of thread fastens the arms to the body and another connects the legs and body. Tie a rubber band to a string and run the thread the figure at the point marked 'x.' Tie the rubber band to a chair or something solid and by holding the the end of the string you can make the figure run or dance.

The many little Mother Goose rhymes, of which "Tom, the Piper's Son" is one, were not written by Mother Goose at all originally. They were composed by a Frenchman named Charles Perrault, who lived in the latter part of the Seventeenth Century. He had children of his own and they delighted in getting him to tell them stories. After a while, when he was an old man, it occurred to him that other children might like to hear these old folk tales too, so he wrote them down and dedicated the book to the royal children of France. In order to make the stories interesting to these children he pretended that his own youngsters had written the tales.



The Rhymes

Little Bo-Peep Has Lost Her Sheep

Little Bo-Peep has lost her sheep,
And can't tell where to find them;
Leave them alone, And they'll come home,
Bringing their tails behind them.

Now little Bo-peep fell fast asleep,
And dreamt she heard them bleating;
But when she awoke, she found it a joke,
For they were still a-fleeing.

Then up she took her little crook,
Determined for to find them;
She found them quite fast, but she was aghast,
For they'd left their tails behind them.

It happened one day, as Bo-peep did stray
Into a meadow hard by,
There she espied their tails side by side,
All hung on a tree to dry.

She heaved a sigh and wiped her eye,
And ran over the hill and dale, oh,
And tried what she could, as a shepherdess
should,
To tack to each sheep its tail, oh.

Little Bo-Peep has lost her sheep,
And can't tell where to find them;
Leave them alone, and they'll come home,
Bringing their tails behind them.

Ding Dong Bell

Ding dong bell
Pussy's at the well.
Who took her there?
Little Johnny Green.
Who pulled her out?
Little Tommy Stout.
What a jolly boy was that
To get some milk for pussy cat
Who ne'er did any harm
But played with the mice in
His father's barn.

Hey, Diddle, Diddle

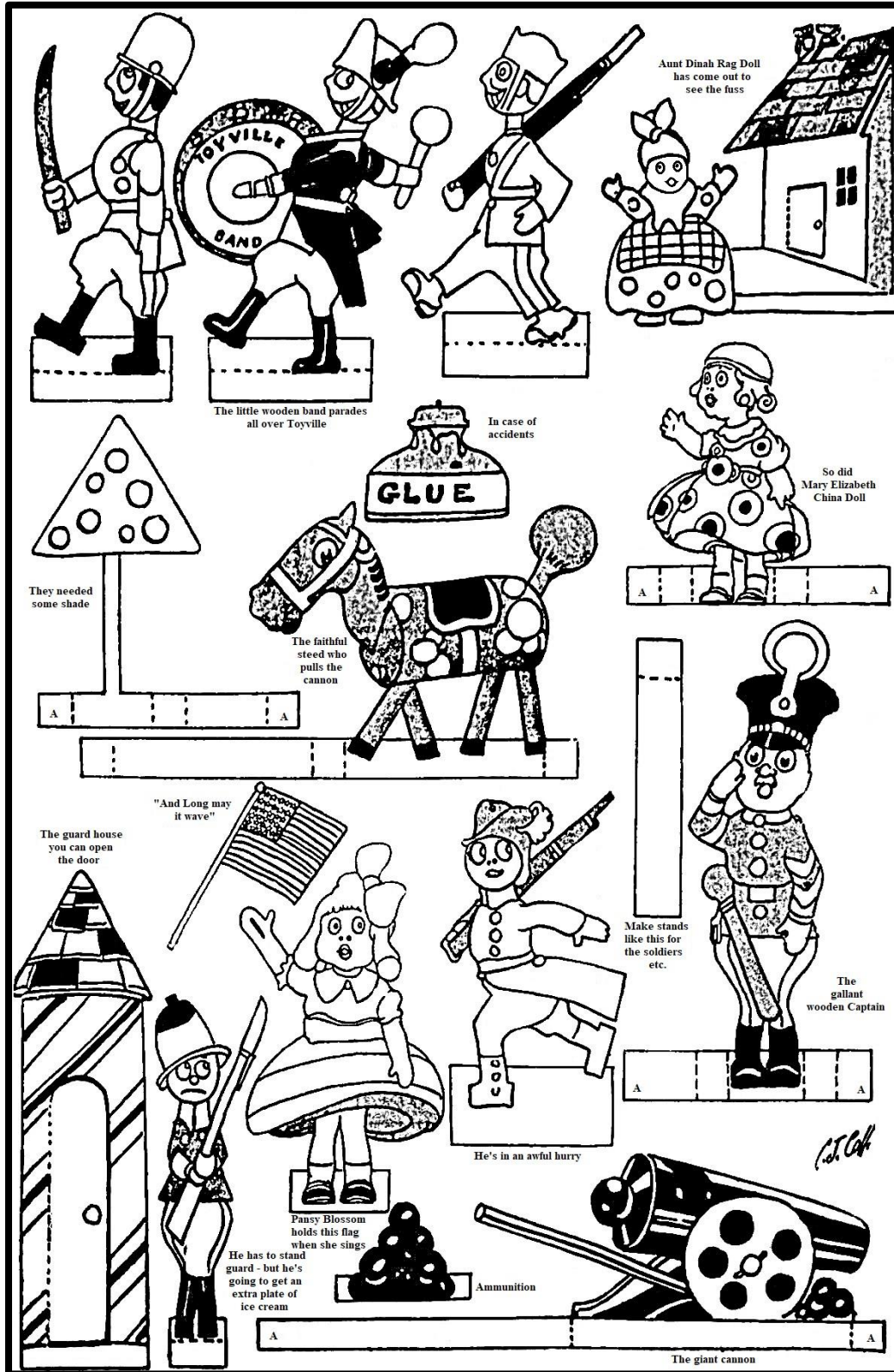
Hey, diddle, diddle,
The cat and the fiddle,
The cow jumped over the moon;
The little dog laughed
To see such sport,
And the dish ran away with the spoon.

Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son,

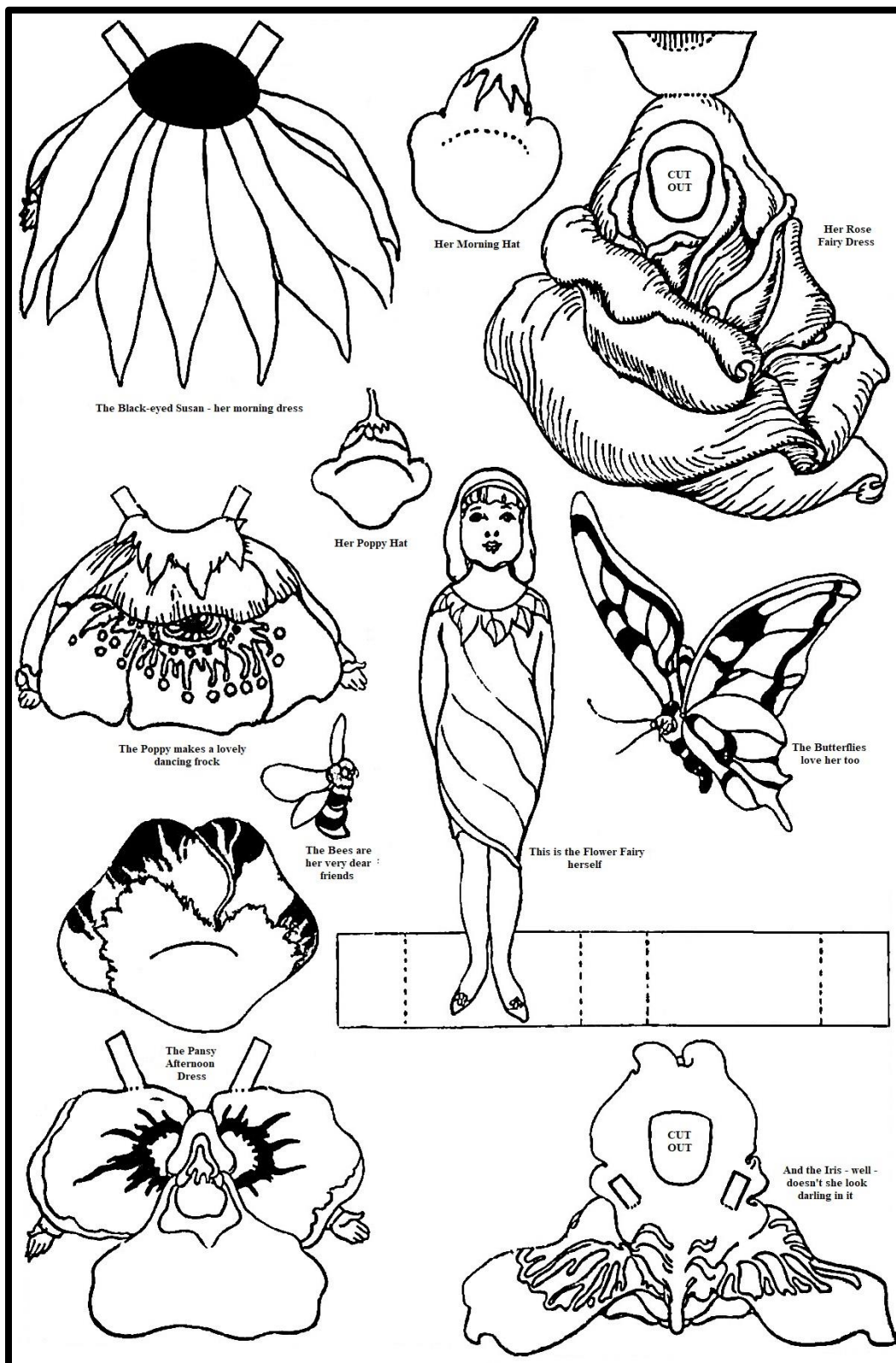
Tom, Tom, the piper's son,
Stole a pig, and away he run.
Tom run here,
Tom run there,
Tom run through the village square.

[The 'pig' in the song is a kind of pastry, often made
with an apple filling, smaller than a pie.]

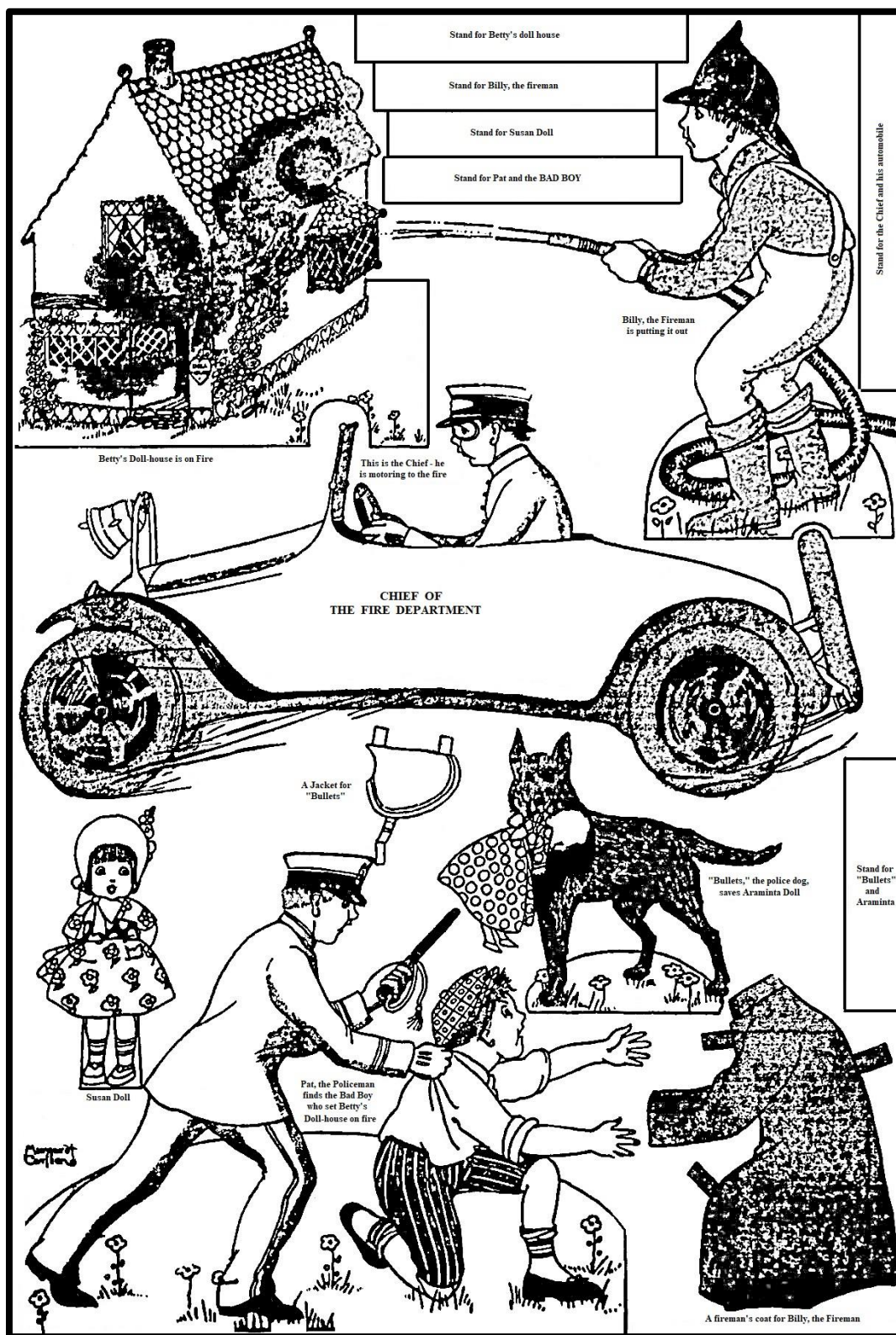
The Toyville Army Celebrates



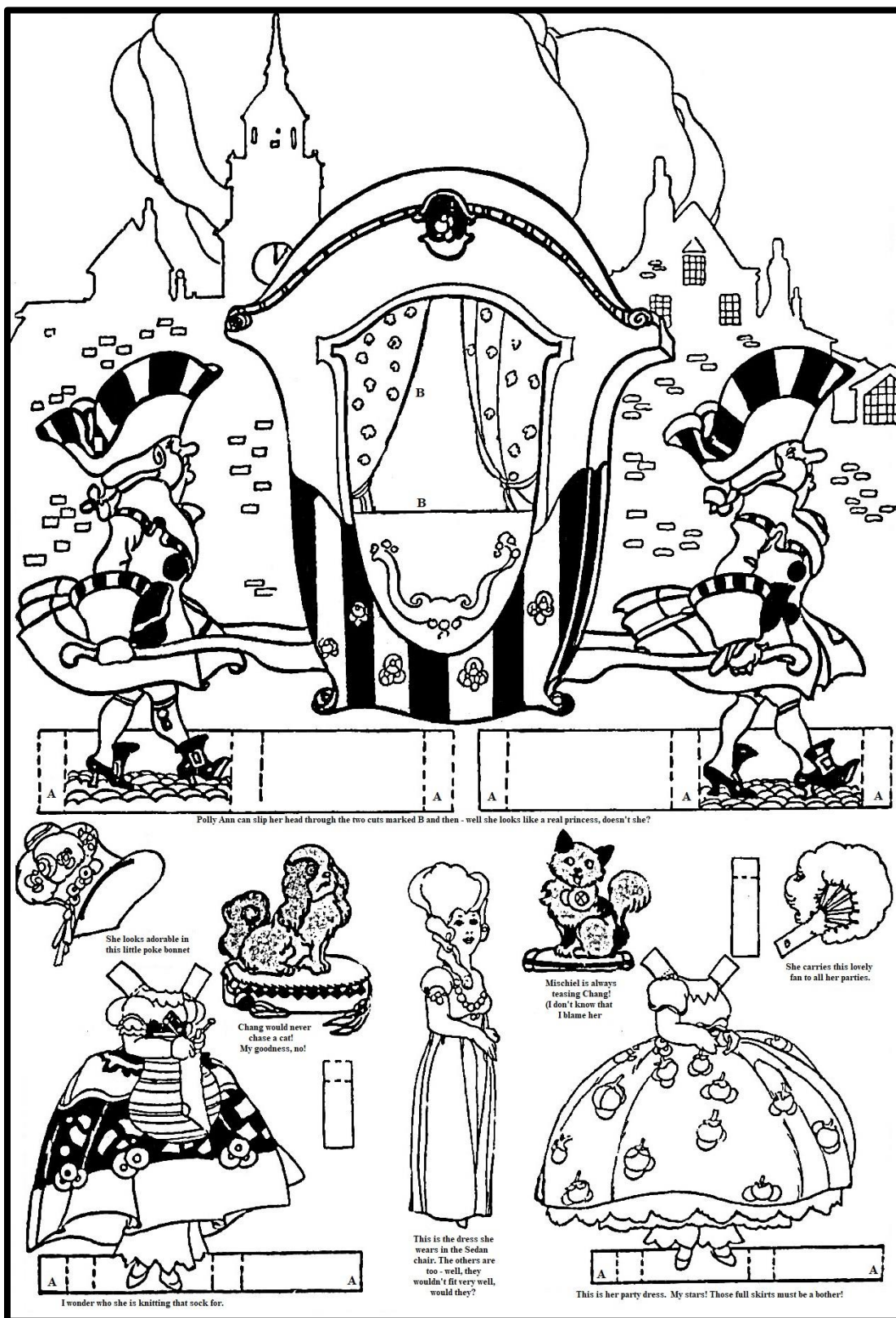
Little Flower and Her Flower Clothes



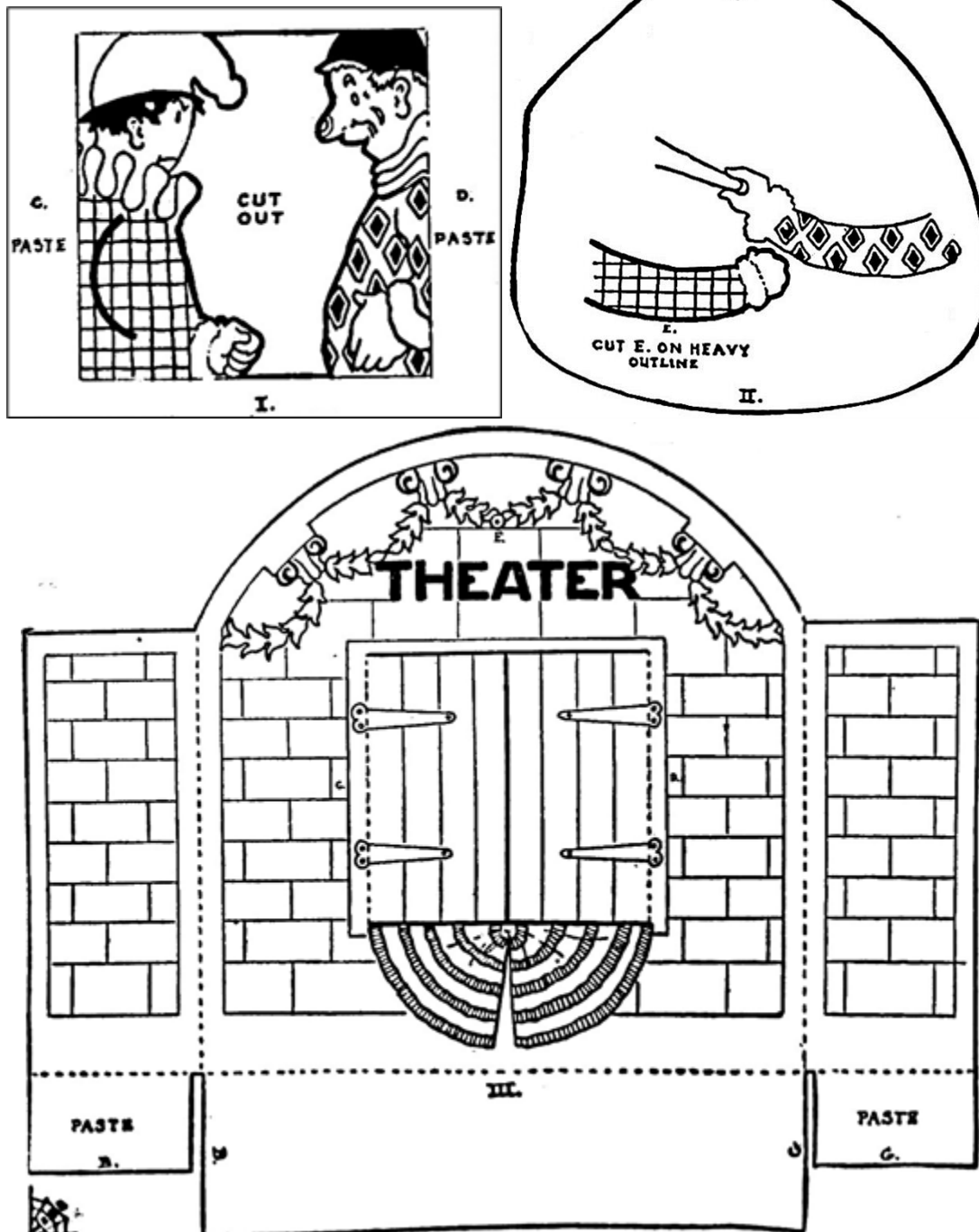
The Fire in Dollville



Dear Little, Funny Little, Old Fashioned Polly Ann

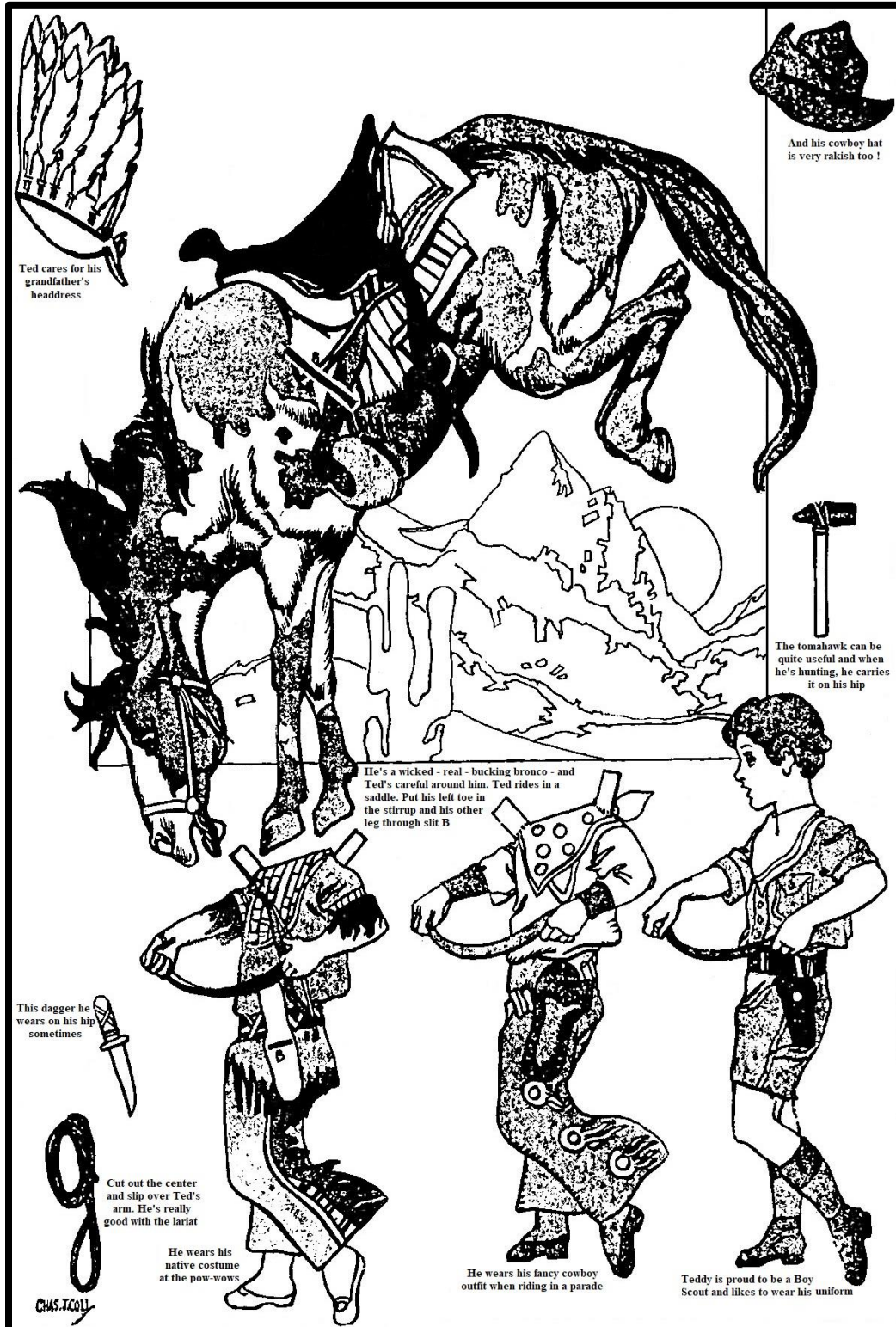


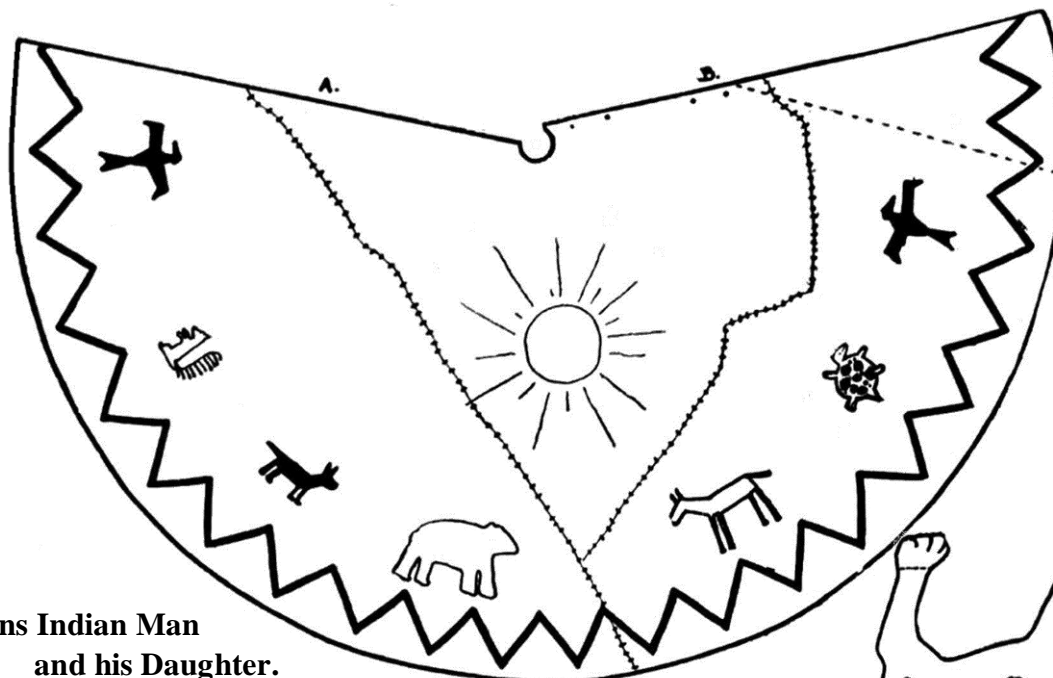
Koo-Koo Klowns Kut Out



Print or trace on card stock. Color as desired. Cut out pieces I, II, III. Cut out center of piece I. Cut slit. Cut on heavy lines of shutter in piece III. Fit piece I in back of window and paste. Fold piece III back on dotted lines and paste as indicated. Cut around E in piece II and place in back of piece III, slipping arm through slit in piece I. Put pin through pieces II and III at F. Open shutter and move piece II side to side.

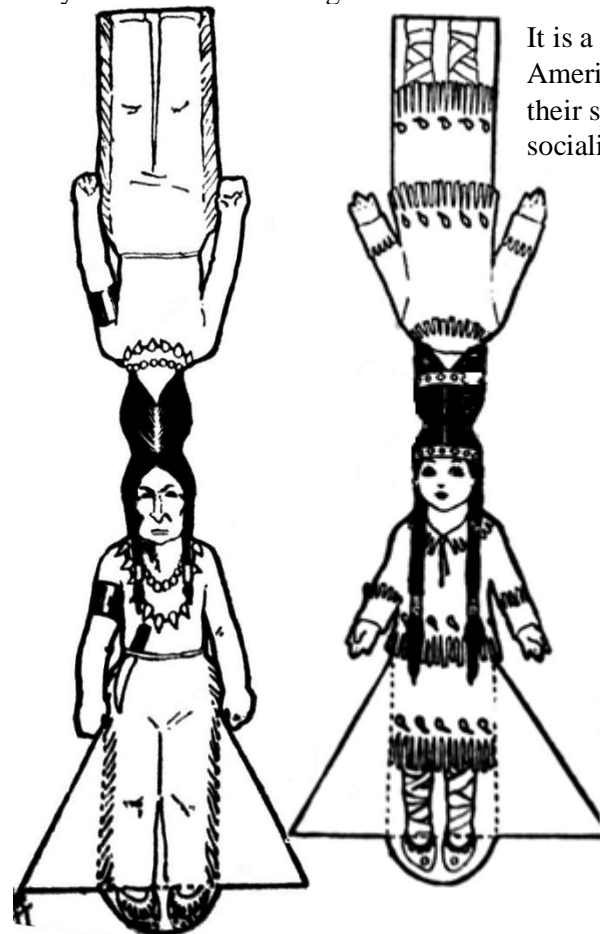
Teddy - A Little Western Bronco Buster



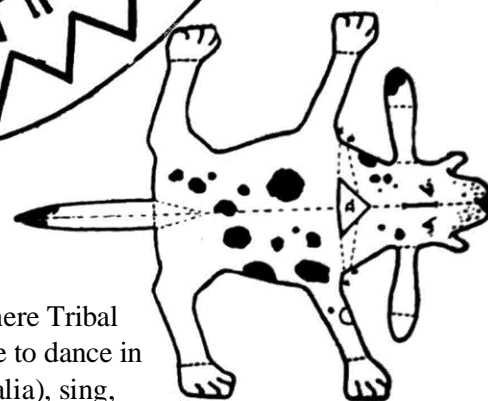


A Plains Indian Man and his Daughter.

There are many tribes among the Plains peoples. These two are attending a pow wow, a sacred social gathering held by many North American indigenous communities.



It is a special meeting where Tribal American people to come to dance in their special clothes (regalia), sing, socialize, and honor their cultures.



While you can color the tee pee and regalia however you want, you might want to look up what the real ones look like and color the ones here something like those.

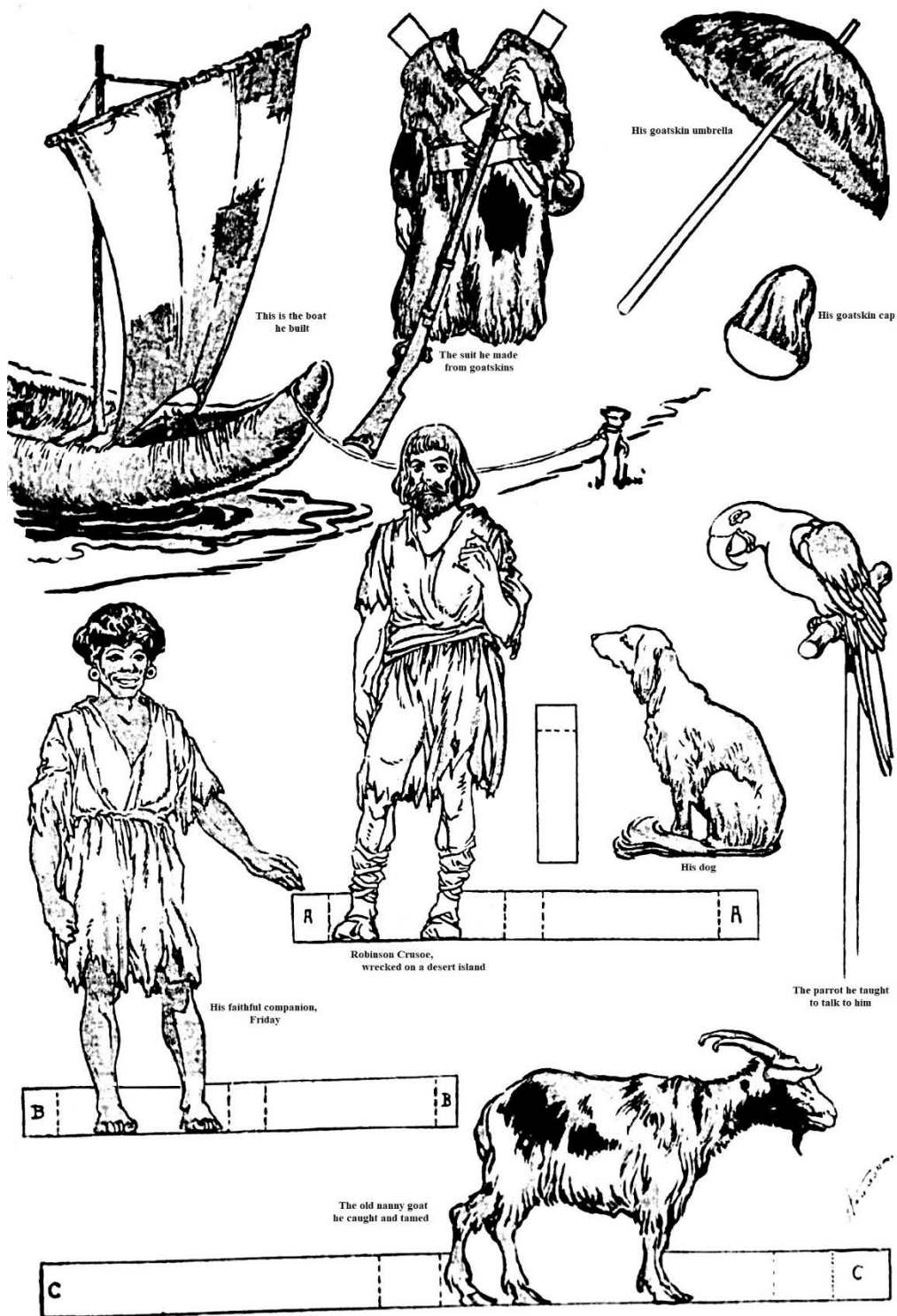
Making the tee-pee (a travel tent that was used by some Tribal groups): Cut out the piece carefully and roll it into a cone shape. Let B overlap A and fasten them together with a short thin twig. Fold back the flap on the dotted line and push another thin twig through the dots.

Once the people are cut out, fold them in the middle so each has a front and a back. Fold the wings back on the dotted lines and fold the feet forward.

Make the dog carefully. Fold the piece on the line down the center of the back. Then cut out the doubled figure neatly on the outline. Cut out section D and make the slit in the head. Now bed the two long pieces at the throat inside the head and through the slit at the top to make the ears. Bend the dog's head back over the body at A. Then bend it forward again at B. and you be able to make him move his head. Bend the tail down at the dotted line and curl the end over a pencil. Bend the feet forward to help the dog stand.

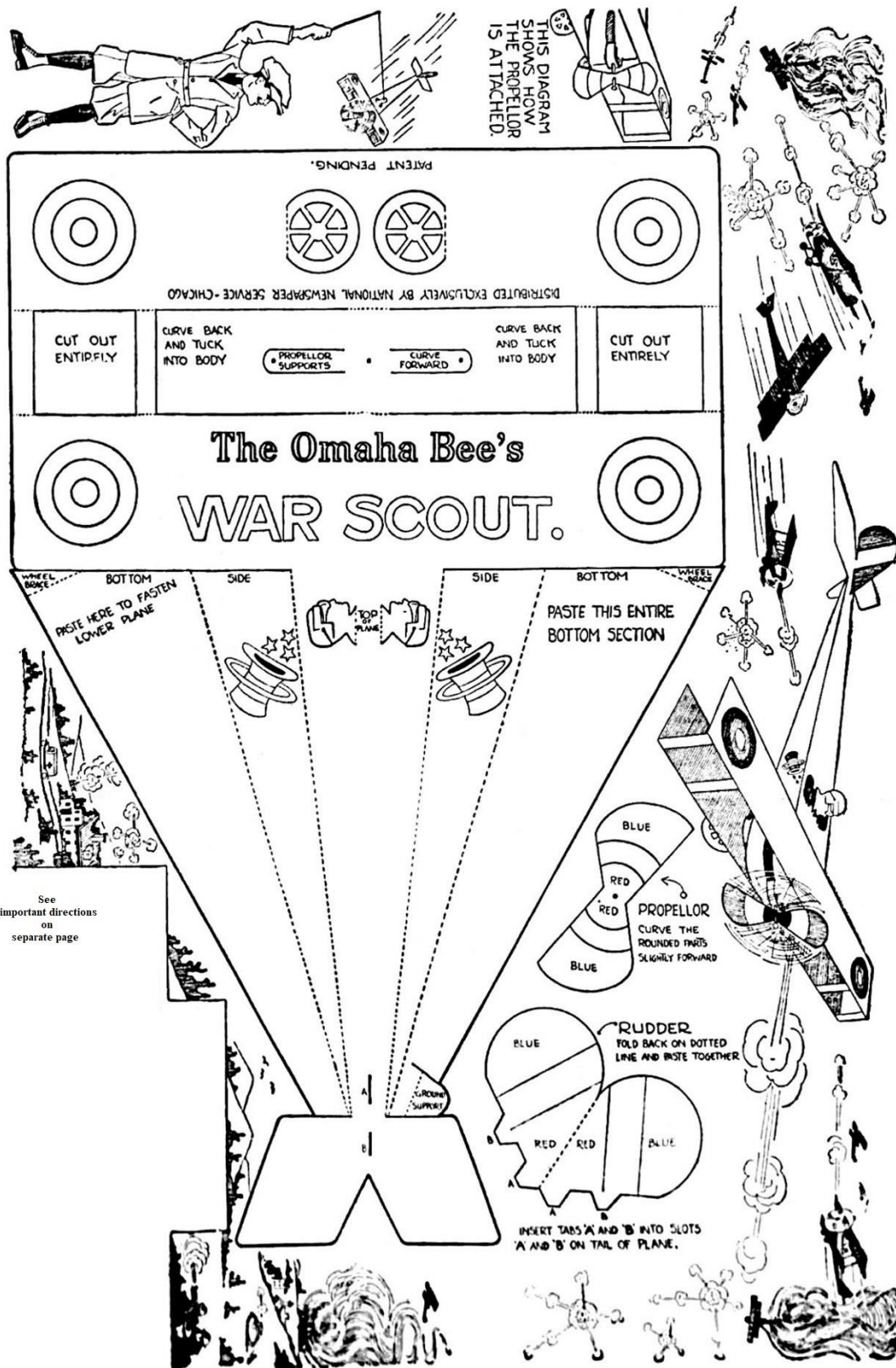
Robinson Crusoe

a novel by Daniel Defoe, first published in 1719

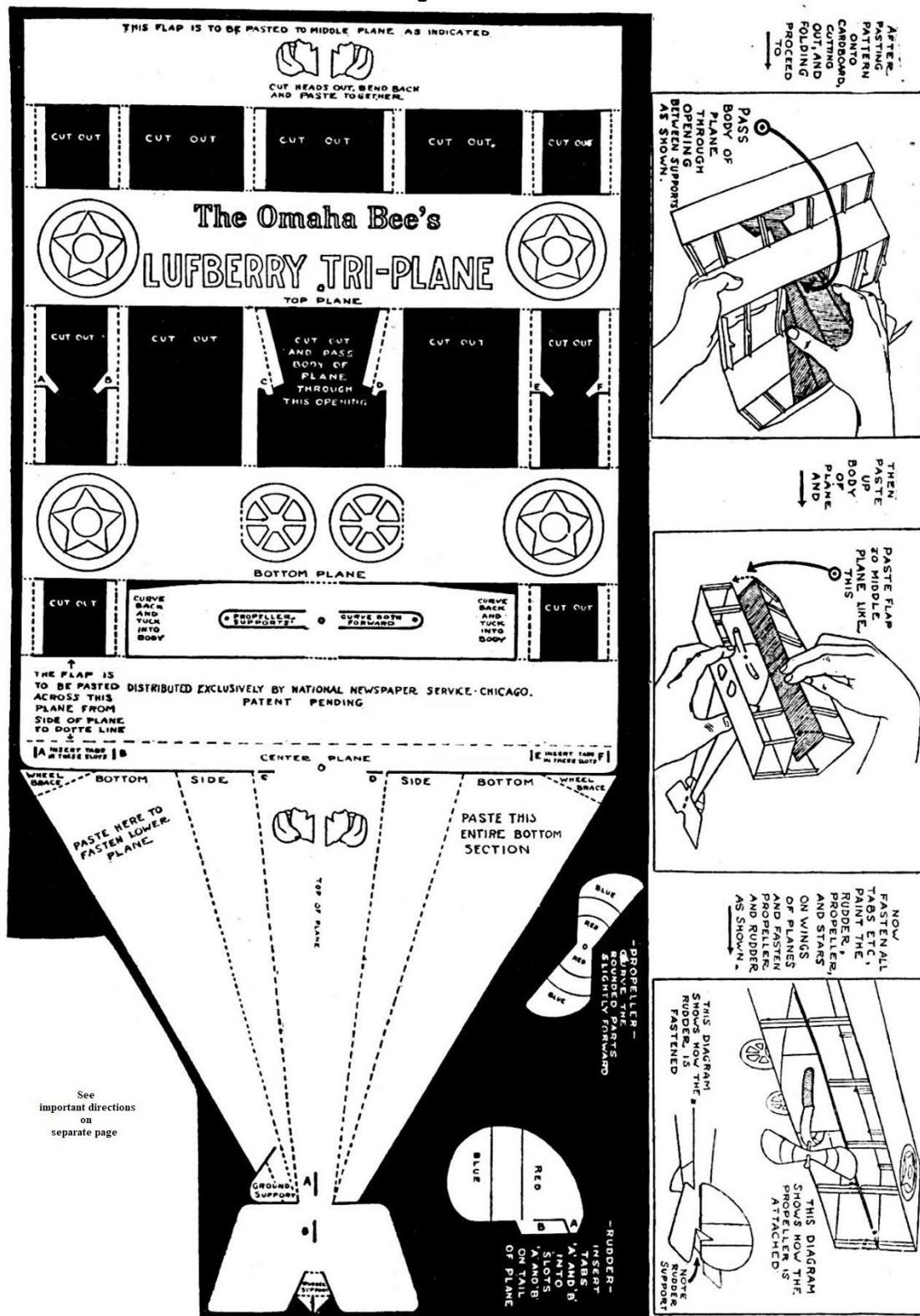


He was shipwrecked on a mostly deserted island but found a friend.

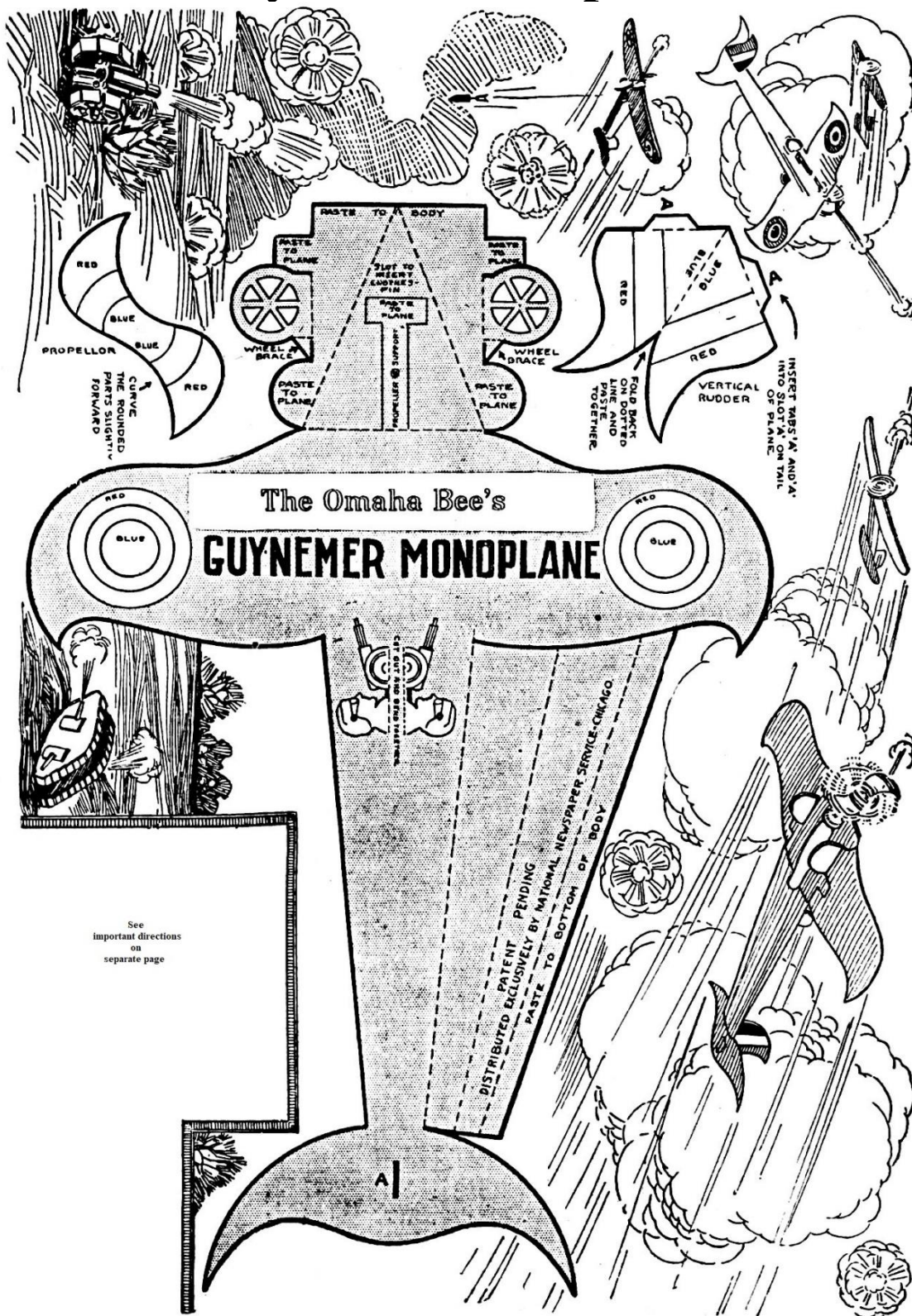
War Scout Bi-Plane



Lufberry Tri-Plane



Guynemer Monoplane



DIRECTIONS COMMON FOR ALL THESE AIRPLANES

Print the airplane patterns on as heavy card stock as possible. The pieces need to be sturdy and also bend without breaking. Glue is used to attach the pieces together according to the individual directions. Straight pins are used to attach the propellers to the front of the airplane which allows the propellers to rotate as the airplane is in flight.

If cut out and glued neatly the airplanes should balance reasonably well. Some of the airplanes may need a weight placed in the body if the vehicle is being thrown into flight. A wand for flying the airplanes can be made from a stick about 1 foot long, a two foot piece of heavy thread, and a straight pin or thumb tack. Tie a large knot in one end of the thread and follow the individual instruction for placing the thread within the airplane. Drive a straight pin into the end of the stick and tie the other end of the thread to the pin. Use the wand to whirl the airplane around.

Color the airplane pieces before cutting them out. Some of the patterns have official military insignia that can be colored appropriately.

CUT ON SOLID LINES ONLY. After cutting out the pieces, carefully fold them on their dotted lines. Before folding, aligning a straight edge against the dotted line and crease the line by running the tip of a pin or point of an empty ball pen against the edge of the straight edge. The folds will more easily fold and not waiver or break. Make all body and wing folds under, but fold the wheels, wheel-housings, and the aviators head outward.

War Scout Bi-Plane

To make the War Scout Bi-Plane, first color the pieces using crayons, markers, or water color paint. The bi-plane has pattern has U.S. military insignia on it. The official United States Aeroplane Insignia is a red circle surrounded with a large circle of white and a still larger one of blue. These are on the top of the wings. On the side of the plane is the Insignia of the first United States Aero Squadron – The Hat In the Ring. The hat is red, white, and blue; the stars red, and the wing blue. After coloring the plane, it is ready to cut out.

CUT ON SOLID LINES ONLY. After cutting out the pieces, carefully fold them on their dotted lines. The pieces are ready to be assembled.

Attach the rudder. Then fold and paste the body together, then paste lower plane to body. Put the propeller on a pin and insert the pin in the holes of the propeller supports.

Now your bi-plane is completed. To attach a flying wand, pass a two foot long thread with a knot on one end through the notches in the back of the aviator's head. Tie the other end of the thread to a pin that has been pushed into the end of a stick about one foot long. Use the stick to spin the plane and the propeller will rotate. It can be whirled in any direction and maintain its balance.

NC-4 Hydroplane

See also Common Directions for the cutting and folding methods. To make the NC-4 Hydroplane, first color the pieces using crayons, markers, or water color paint.

After coloring, cut out and fold the individual pieces. **CUT ON SOLID LINES ONLY.** After cutting out the pieces, carefully fold them on their dotted lines. The pieces are ready to be assembled.

Make the three pontoons, on which the NC-4 floats, first. When folding the pontoons, fold UP. Notice the diagram showing the pontoon in position on the bottom of the hydroplane and place the model's pontoon similarly. Attach the pontoon and rudder to the flatten body of the airplane. When the glue is dry, refold and glue the body. Put the propeller on a pin and insert the pin in holes indicated on the propeller support.

The NC-4 is now complete. To use the flying wand, pass the knotted thread through the front of the aviator's head and tie the other end of the thread to the pin in the stick.

Lufberry Tri-Plane

See also Common Directions for the cutting and folding methods. To make the Lufberry Tri-Plane, first color the pieces using crayons, markers, or water color paint.

After coloring, cut out and fold the individual pieces. **CUT ON SOLID LINES ONLY.** After cutting out the pieces, carefully fold them on their dotted lines. The pieces are ready to be assembled.

After cutting out and folding the tri-plane, carefully bend the body of the plane slightly and pass it through the space indicated in the first tri-plane diagram at the top of the pattern sheet. From this follow the directions given in the diagrams.

When the tri-plane is assembled and the glue is dry, put the propeller on a pin and insert the pin in the holes of the propeller supports. To attach the flying wand by using a needle to pass the thread through the small circle found near the letter T in the word Tri-Plane on the top of the plane. The tri-plane should then balance. If it doesn't, change the position of the thread until it does and then tie the other end of the thread to the pin in the stick.

This tri-plane is named in honor of Major Lufberry, the great American ace who in World War One, gave his life to his country in a battle with the Germans.

Guynemer Monoplane

To Be Thrown Through the Air or Whirled on a String.

See also Common Directions for the cutting and folding methods. To make the Guynemer monoplane, first color the pieces using crayons, markers, or water color paint.

After coloring, cut out and fold the individual pieces. CUT ON SOLID LINES ONLY. After cutting out the pieces, carefully fold them on their dotted lines. The pieces are ready to be assembled.

Next fold and glue the body into its flat triangular shape. Then fold the part with wheels attached underneath and glue it together. Be sure to do this neatly so ample room is left so clothes pin or a short, heavy pencil can be slipped in a weight. Fold and glue the rutter together and let the pieces dry. on. Once the glue is dry attach the rutter by fitting it into slots A on the tail of the plane. Finish assembling the airplane by putting the propeller on a pin and insert the pin in the holes of the propeller supports. Insert the weight into the body of the plane so it can fly when thrown in the air.

The monoplane is now completed. It is names after Georges Guynemer, the noted French ace of aces who fought so valiantly in the Great War. The Guynemer monoplane can either be thrown like as spear or whirled on a string. If thrown, its propeller will revolve as it glides gracefully. To whirl the airplane, pass a knotted thread through the circle found in the aviator's head.

America – The Trans-Continental Flyer

See also Common Directions for the cutting and folding methods. To make the Guynemer monoplane, first color the pieces using crayons, markers, or water color paint.

After coloring, cut out and fold the individual pieces. CUT ON SOLID LINES ONLY. After cutting out the pieces, carefully fold them on their dotted lines. The airplane body folds should be downward but the folds in wings and cabin should go upward. Cut out the passengers' heas and fold them up so they are visible through the windows of the cabin.

Make plane by folding and gluing the cabin first, then the boat-body, letting the glue dry between steps. Next make the motor housings. If constructing the housings is too difficult, they can be cut off the plane but care must be taken to not take off the propeller supports, which are essential. Next fold the wings UP and glue into the position shown in the diagram at the top of the pattern. Then attach rudder.

Finish assembling the airplane by putting each propeller on a pin and insert the pin in the holes of the propeller supports. Lastly pass a two foot long knotted thread through the hole shown in the top of the cabin.

This great passenger biplane is now completed. By holding the far end of the thread, the plane can whirled in any direction and will maintain its balance.